

movement until he finds that public sentiment is about to rebuke him. But Senator Gray explained, as if to quiet the rumor, that a safe guide was Andrew Jackson's message of 1836, regarding the South American revolution, in which he admonished Congress that recognition of independence could only come when it had been attained. This was accepted by the Senators present as the position of President Cleveland, whose mouthpiece in the Chamber Mr. Gray is supposed to be.

The vote to-morrow will be watched with great interest. There is a possibility that both branches of Congress may require less than six hours in which to take action regarding Cuba. The intention to-night is to break all records for the rapid disposition of important legislation.

Mr. Hitt again asked unanimous consent to consider the Cuban resolutions just prior to the adjournment of the House, because he didn't want to be headed off by the Senate.

To carefully guard against possible objection in the Senate because the resolutions had not been considered and reported by a committee of that body, a special meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been called for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to take anticipatory action in the matter and reach a position where it would be able to report favorably the House resolutions, in order that they might be offered as a substitute, without running the risk of being barred by an objection.

While the action of the House in failing to pass the resolutions before adjournment this evening, was discouraging, it does not necessarily interfere with the programme for rapid-breaking legislation. A report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs is

allies, although England headed the combination against Republican France. Washington was right; and his greatness was never so much demonstrated as when he stood against popular clamor in the United States, and declared that he never could safely vary from the great doctrine of absolute neutrality in the affairs and wars of Europe. It is a fact that while to-day we almost daily Washington, while he is to-day and will be always 'First in peace, first in war, and first in the heart of his countrymen,' when he issued that proclamation, with the assistance of Jefferson, a mob gathered round his private residence (the Executive Mansion) and absolutely threatened personal violence to the President of the United States and the saviors of the Republic.

Aid, but Not with Arms.
If we mean to stand by these people in Cuba, who are imitating us, and are endeavoring to make a government for themselves, we must help them in their hour of need. I do not go so far as to say that we should do it by arms. That is not advocated by any one in this chamber or out of it. We can at least do it by stating to the world that we believe the attempt of this monarchy of Spain to suppress the insurrection—the attempt to form a republic in the island of Cuba—is absolutely hopeless and helpless, as I believe, under God, it is to-day. Never will come an hour when Spain can reassert her dominion over the island of Cuba. It is impossible for her to do it. I speak from the great teachings of history and experience. The course of Spain on this continent is marked with blood. There was a time when Spanish dominion extended from the southern limits of the United States to the most southerly point of South America. No American can ever forget those burning pages of Prescott which describe the conquest of Mexico and Peru, when the Spaniards, with the lust of gold and the lust of blood, marked their terrible pathway across these countries. Of all that vast dominion, now by blood, now through torture and fire, remains to-day that toothless old wolf the single island of Cuba, and Spain to-day, like Gull, Despair in that wonderful picture of Bun-

is practical unanimity among them. They are by a large majority in favor of the recognition of belligerency, and many of them would favor resolutions demanding the recognition of the independence of the ever-faithful island. Some timid souls would avoid action, while some doubtful ones would defer it. But the bolder spirits are ready to act though it means war with Spain.

The sentiments of the East, the West, the South and the North are here represented, and gauges accurately the action of the two houses. It is possible that they will act to-morrow, for an effort will be made in the House to call up the resolution and bring it to a vote without delay. The Senate will break its usual endless chain of talk at 4 o'clock promptly and vote.

If Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Morgan, ex-chairman, can have their way, and there will hardly be any opposition to it, The House resolution will be adopted in that body instead of the more conservative one heretofore reported.

It is thought that the probable action of the President on the resolution when it reaches him is indicated by the position taken by Senator Lindsay, who is very close to the President. At the beginning of the session he opposed recognition even of belligerent rights. Now he will not only vote for that, but is ready to go further and vote for intervention by his Government in the interests of peace and the independence of the Cubans.

Senators.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Senator from Kentucky: I do not believe the mere expression of recognition of Cuban belligerency will result in any practical good. My opinion is that conditions warrant the offer of the United States to Spain of its good offices looking to the ultimate independence of Cuba. The last seventy years have demonstrated the inability of Spain to give to Cuba a government which protects persons and property. The time has come when Cuba must establish her independence or consent to bear without hope

Recognition of Cuba Can Hurt No One.

—Representative Robert R. Hitt

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JOHN D. STEVENS, Secretary

Received at MAIN OFFICE, 253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.

To the Editor of the Journal:

There is no longer a question that there is a war in Cuba, and the recognition of belligerency of the Cuban insurgents can hurt no one. Spain cannot take exception to it, for the Cubans are now carrying on the same kind of warfare that she waged against Napoleon and defeated him. As I drew up the resolutions, it is useless for me to say that I am heartily in favor of them.

ROBERT R. HITT,

Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

the law of nations, we can justly extend to it without exciting the enmity or criticism of other countries. I will the great pleasure in voting for a resolution of the nature of that adopted to-day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CLARENCE D. CLARK, Senator from Wyoming: If nothing stronger can be had than the granting of belligerent rights, I shall take pleasure in voting to extend this expression of neighborly interest to our fellow-republic on the south. I would much prefer, however, to have a resolution passed recognizing its complete independence, but as this does not seem to be the view of all other congressmen, I shall vote for the granting of belligerent rights with pleasure.

FRANK CANNON, Senator from Utah: I favor the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans, who have been so long struggling, as we ourselves struggled, for independence from an oppressive nation. I favor the extension of belligerent rights to the Cubans to the extent of their right to influence and authority to secure from Spain the granting of full and free independence of Cuba.

MR. BROWN, Senator from Utah: There are several resolutions pending in the Senate now on the subject of recognition of rights of Cubans. I favor any of them that will give to Cuba the rights of belligerency and would go even farther and vote for a resolution looking to the full recognition of their independent rights. It could not, in my opinion, involve us in war with Spain or with any other nation, but if by some diplomatic reason or other England could be drawn into a war with us, I would vote for it with even greater haste and pleasure.

HENRY CAROT LODGE, Senator from Massachusetts, member of Committee on Foreign Relations: The House resolutions pleaded me and I was glad to be able to offer them in the Senate this afternoon as an amendment to those now pending in the Senate. We shall change them to joint resolutions, thus requiring the President to give them his approval or to withhold it. Congress will thus discharge its duty, and the responsibility will then be upon the President.

JOHN MORGAN, Senator from Alabama, ex-chairman Committee on Foreign Relations:

ble. The debate in the Senate will be short and decisive. The best way for the resolution to go through, however, will be in the form of a joint resolution. I speak only for myself, as I have not talked with any Senators this evening, but I believe the sentiment in both houses is overwhelmingly in favor of allowing the Cuban patriots the rights of belligerents.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Senator from New Hampshire: I am in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cubans even if it results in war with Spain. It is a reproach to this Government and its people to longer remain silent. Every man on the island of Cuba is justly opposed to the rule of Spain, so I shall vote for the strongest resolutions looking to the freedom of that people. Nothing would do this country so much good as to do a great deed for a weaker people, even if it brings on a war. One such deed would be to risk a war with England in order to protect Venezuela in her undoubted rights to the sole control of the mouth of the Orinoco. Another would be to risk a war with Spain in order to make Cuba independent. England we are not quite prepared to fight. It would take us five years to get ready, and I am in favor of getting ready. But Spain we could fight to-morrow, and we ought to run the risk of a fight in order to stop the butchery now going on in the fair island of Cuba. It seems impossible the United States should keep silent when every Cuban is proclaimed a bandit and is threatened with instant military execution on such being captured. What right have we to complain with European powers for permitting the massacre of Armenians if we longer permit the massacre of our Cuban neighbors?

A. O. BACON, Senator from Georgia: I am in favor of recognizing the belligerency or independence of Cuba and will vote so.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Senator from Georgia: I want to see Cuba free, and will vote for any resolutions looking to that end.

JAMES SMITH, Senator from New Jersey: I am in favor of the Senate resolution, or the resolution introduced by Senator White, but I have not as yet examined the one pro-

posed by the House. I am very conservative of such questions, but I think we should give an expression of some kind on this subject.

D. K. WATSON, Representative from Ohio: The thing that troubles me is that I want information as to the status of the belligerents, and think Congress is entitled to it before it acts on the resolutions. Until the Foreign Affairs Committee gives us that information I do not feel competent to decide what is best to be done.

A. B. KIEFFER, Representative from Minnesota: I am in hearty sympathy with the resolution, and if I had a chance to assist the Cuban cause in any more material way than that, I would be more than pleased to do so.

LOREN FLETCHER, Representative from Minnesota: The resolution reported to the House by the Committee on Foreign Affairs has been well considered by the committee, and, I think, gets the approbation of Congress and the American people.

J. T. MCLEARY, Representative from Minnesota: I see no reason why I should go back on what I have always said, that those men who are seeking to acquire self-government should at least have the privilege of fighting for it on fair terms with their antagonists.

J. W. BAILEY, Representative from Texas: I am in favor of a proper resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cubans to allow them to purchase arms and supplies in this country.

C. A. TOWNE, Representative from Minnesota: I think that the resolution should have passed two months ago. The Cubans are fighting for the same theory and under immeasurably severer circumstances than was the case with the Colonists in 1776, and they have demonstrated by their maintenance of a government for a year and by marching from one end of the island to the other against the best troops of Spain that they are entitled to recognized belligerency.

C. A. CHICKERING, Representative from New York: On the spur of the moment I should say that I favor the resolution. I think that the time has arrived when Cuba should receive the recognition of the United States.

R. J. GAMBLE, Representative from South Da-

til I have had an opportunity to hear the arguments I do not care to express an opinion or to say what my vote will be.

MR. ALLEN, Representative from Utah: I am so much in favor of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to grant belligerent rights to Cuba that I have been for a long time anxious to cast my vote for its passage.

F. W. MANDELL, Representative from Wyoming: I favor most earnestly the resolution adopted by the Foreign Affairs Committee. My sincerity is none the less genuine because I am a recent convert to the belief that recognition should be accorded to the belligerent Cubans.

D. M. HURLEY, Representative from New York: I want to think more about it. This is a very serious question. Americans who have property in Cuba say that if we recognize the Cubans as a belligerent power the Spanish Government will not be liable for the destruction of their property. At the same time I am in favor of freedom of the world over and am ready, as a representative in Congress to do everything in my power to aid the cause.

PHILIP R. LOWY, Representative from New York: It is extremely the sense of the House that Cuba should be recognized as an independent power.

J. P. DOLLIVER, Representative from Iowa: The sympathy of the American people with Cuba is general. An expression of that sympathy would be appropriate and in accordance with our traditions. It is a question whether anything more would be consistent with our duty toward a friendly nation. There are few evidences that the people of Cuba are capable of our form of government. To intervene in their quarrel with Spain would therefore be a difficult responsibility of administration.

ROBERT C. SHANNON, Representative from New York: It is a question whether recognition is for the best interests of the Cubans. I have a great many Cuban friends in New York, and I am in hearty sympathy with the Cuban cause. But it may be that recognition would do that cause more harm than good. Until I hear something further from the committee which has been giving this subject close attention, I do not care to say more.

A. M. DOCKERTY, Representative from Missouri: I am heartily in favor of the resolutions, and will vote aye with emphasis when the call is made.

WARREN B. HOOKER, Representative from New York: I think the time has come for this country to extend her hand to the struggling people of Cuba. My vote will be cast for the resolutions reported to-day and I believe this House will, with practical unanimity, endorse the action of the committee, and that such action will have all the force and effect of an act of Congress.

JAMES R. HOWE, Representative from New York: I am heartily in favor of the resolutions and I am delighted with the action of the committee in its action this afternoon. I believe the Cubans are just as worthy as our forefathers were, and that they are fighting for rights just as sacred. The spirit of liberty should be fraternal, and I think the United States should be the first to recognize the rights of the Cubans to throw off the yoke which binds them to Spain.

J. W. WADSWORTH, Representative from New York: I hardly think that the people of Cuba have reached the point in their contest for freedom where they are entitled to recognition.

MRS. HIGGINSON DISCOURAGED.
She Has Arranged to Separate from Student J. Wheatland Smith.

Boston, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Francis Lee Higginson, wife of the State street broker, and J. Wheatland Smith, a Harvard student, visited this city on Saturday for the third time since their arrival in this country from Italy and consulted with Mrs. Higginson's counsel.

An intimate friend of both of them said that they are in a very serious position. When the divorce bill brought by Mr. Higginson comes up, Smith and Mrs. Higginson will separate.

"It is not that they have ceased to love each other," he added, "but because of their financial circumstances. Smith, having to keep up a large household, cannot get employment, while Mrs. Higginson cannot bring her money into immediate use. Smith will settle in the West."

Wire Performer's Tumble.
Venus, a slack wire performer in Doris's Gayety Theatre, met with an accident last night, which was embarrassing to her and painful to John Seaton, a property boy.

While dancing on the wire, which was kept taut by X bars, one of the bolts used to hold the end of the wire to the stage was torn out by the performer's weight. Venus landed in a heap on the stage, and the street bolt was shot into the wings, where it struck Seaton on the forehead, cutting a deep gash. The accident was a serious one, and the debris removed. Venus later went through her act without mishap.

Who does not know women and young girls who are continually in tears? Who always see the dark side? Who have frequent fits of melancholy without any apparent cause? But there is a cause. It is to be found by the intelligent physician in some derangement of the complicated and delicate feminine organs of generation. The woman who half understands herself, feels that she cannot always be complaining; she cannot always have the doctor in the house. The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally, in silence. Trouble usually comes so gradually it is attributed to some outside cause. There is undue weariness, unexpected pain, unreasonable tears and fits of temper. All these symptoms are simply protests of the silent, long-suffering nerves. The trouble shows in dark circles below the eyes, a downward curve of the mouth, a sallow, brownish-yellow neck.

Unregarded, the trouble grows. A few years of tortured medicine, probably insanity, before merciful death comes. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the fruit of years of study. It is the product of an investigating mind united with a generous nature. When an intelligent person gives years of study to a subject there must be some good result. The "Favorite Prescription" is a compound of extracts of herbs that makes strengthening, soothing medicine. It acts directly upon the distinctly feminine organs. It stops drains from lining membranes by healing diseased parts, thereby curing also the inflammation that is always present.

"I was in a critical condition. Often I was in despair. I experienced a great improvement by taking one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I have taken six bottles, and I am sure that it will not only cure ulceration but all diseases of females." Yours truly,

(Mrs.) R. T. Rudd,
Neapolis, Virginia.

Patronize American Industries—wear KNOX HATS.

Some Aid Will Be Given by Congress to Cuba.

—Ex-Speaker Crisp.

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JOHN D. STEVENS, Secretary

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Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle and I believe some resolutions looking to the aid of the belligerents will pass the House of Representatives.

CHARLES F. CRISP,

Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

not privileged, but Chairman Hitt can call it up for consideration by a motion to that effect immediately after the reading of the

22d, under Speaker Reed's rules limiting debate, discussion can be curtailed to a minimum.

In view of the fact that appropriation bills are awaiting consideration, it is likely that not more than thirty minutes or an hour will be consumed in oratory about Cuba. That time would, of course, be utilized by Bonellie, McCall and the few members who antagonize action looking to the recognition of Cuba because of the large mercantile interest citizens of New England have on that island.

These facts induce the well-founded belief that before adjournment to-morrow evening the recognition of the struggling patriots may be recommended to the President. The House resolutions are concurrent, and consequently do not require the Chief Executive's signature. If the resolutions pass the House prior to 4 o'clock they can immediately be reported as having been considered favorably by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and offered as a substitute for the Senate resolutions which come to a vote at that hour.

To-morrow is a day, therefore, big with possibilities for Cuba libre.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

Senator Vest's Ardent Plea for the Recognition of Cuba—The Bermuda Incident.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—Senator White, of California, opened the debate in the Senate on the Cuba resolutions, to which he had previously spoken.

In the course of Senator White's speech he said: "I do not believe that the Cubans have achieved independence, and I will not vote that to be a fact which I know not to be a fact."

Mr. Vest asked what would have become of the struggle for American independence if France had acted on the principle advocated by the Senator from California. The American people would have been strong English subjects, instead of being free citizens of a free country. France, during the struggle, had recognized the independence of the United States, and had gone farther than any other country had ever gone in a like case—except from self-interest. She had sent her armies and fleets, and had put upon the people of the United States a debt of undying gratitude. When he heard last Saturday the Farewell Address of the

Washington's Statesmanship.

Father of His Country read by the President pro tem. of the Senate, he was struck with the argument which felt himself compelled to make in defence of his proclamation of neutrality in 1793. In all the life of that great man there had been no episode more startling and interesting than the issuance of that proclamation of neutrality declaring that the people of the United States would remain neutral in the struggle between France and the combined armies of Europe.

"France," Mr. Vest, continued, "with a disinterestedness which has put a debt of undying gratitude upon us and our children, had sent her armies and fleets to help us in our struggle with England. But when the Continental armies combined against France, when the soldiers of France had marched across the continent fighting a world of arms, with a flag on which was inscribed 'Death to Tyrants and Liberty to All,' Washington refused to give a dollar or send a man to assist our former

years, sits almost helpless at the door of the dark cave of despotism, and grins with impotent rage at the procession of splendid republics that march on in the progress of civilization and the future. Mr. President, that wolf can never retain that single cub. Never can Spain hold the island of Cuba after she has lost all these South American provinces."

Vest's Final Period.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.)—What proportion, if any, of the people of Cuba, are in sympathy with Spain?—

Mr. Vest—None. Even the Spanish press in Cuba, under the espionage of the Spanish authorities, it can be proven that every Cuban is in sympathy with the patriotic endeavor to achieve independence and self-government for that island. No instance can be found in which a million and a half of people, combined and confederated so unanimously as they are, has ever been subjugated except by extermination. What American boy does not remember the burning oration of Henry Clay when he spoke for Greece in 1824, and when he predicted that so long as Thermopylae and Marathon were remembered, no Greek would lay down his arms before the Turkish power. We are told that these Cuban insurgents are negroes, mulattos, Indians. So much the more reason why we should sympathize with them, and say "God help them in their dire extremity." Liberty lives with the poor and oppressed; it thrives in the breast of the imprisoned bird; it has gone with the martyr to the stake, and has taken its flight with its soul to God. Liberty cannot be extinguished when a people are unanimous in defence of the rights which God has given them. And if these people, ignorant and poor, struggling against despotism, have imitated us, why should we content ourselves with a bare expression of sympathy with their cause? It is a mere farce for us to do anything else than to declare our belief to the world that the Spanish cause is hopeless in the island of Cuba. I deny and repudiate the doctrine that all vestige of Spanish power must be eliminated from Cuba before we can recognize the independence of that people. Are we to wait until the island is made desolate by fire and sword? Are we to stand silent and dumb while a Spanish Governor (called a General), declares his intention to bayonet the people of Cuba and to butcher them into submission to the Spanish Queen? I say that, if we do, God will curse us. I say that, if we do, and sit here idle until a desert has been made in that splendid island, we may be sure that the time will come when there will be retribution upon us as a people, because we have not been true to the task assigned us by Providence; because we have not checked the legacy of self-government bequeathed to us by our fathers."

HOW CONGRESS STANDS.

A Poll of Both Houses Shows a Strong Majority for the Hitt Resolutions.

THE QUESTION.

Do you believe that the resolution reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs expresses the sentiments of the American people?

Washington, Feb. 27.—Congress will do all a legislative body can to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, and in so doing will stop little short of demanding that this Government intervene for peace, either with autonomy or independence. This is the summary of interviews obtained by the Journal after the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been reported to the House this afternoon.

The interviews are with members of both houses of Congress, of all parties, and from all sections of the country. There

whatever Spain may choose to inflict upon her.

JULIUS C. BURROWS, Senator from Michigan: The insurrection in Cuba has reached such proportions that the parties engaged in it should be recognized as belligerents. The time has come when the United States can do no less than the resolutions propose, and we should not do more. I therefore heartily endorse the senate and mainly resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

GEORGE L. SHOUR, Senator from Idaho: The Cuban cause at the National Capital of the United States has few warmer friends than I. The recognition of the Cubans as belligerents is timely, just, and in keeping with precedents in international comity. I would like to see Cuba a free and independent nation, not because of my personal feeling in the matter, but because I believe the inhabitants of that island have shown themselves to be fully able to manage their own affairs if once given a fair field, and I am sure they will not fail.

FRED T. DUBOIS, Senator from Idaho: I think the Cubans ought to be recognized as belligerents and that this Government ought to take steps to see that their full independence is declared and determined. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind of their ability to take care of themselves, and I will most assuredly vote for any resolution looking to the granting of belligerent rights. I would not, however, be in favor of annexation to this country, but believe they can and ought to be allowed to maintain their own sovereignty and independence of all other nations.

JOHN M. THURSTON, Senator from Nebraska: Of course I am in favor of the adoption of any resolution reported from the proper committee after an investigation of the facts looking to the recognition of belligerent right to Cuba. I am bound to take its decision as to the existence of facts justifying any resolution, unless it was thoroughly satisfied that such facts existed as justified the resolution and the report. Therefore, accepting its decision as final, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the resolution should be adopted.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN, Senator from Nebraska: That I favor the adoption of the resolution is evidenced by my own resolution presented in the Senate yesterday, authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to recognize the political independence of the Republic of Cuba. While I would much prefer the adoption of my own resolution, I am certainly in favor of any resolution looking to the recognition of the Cubans, even if only as belligerents. I feel very strongly upon this question, and cannot put in words what I really think.

STEPHEN M. WHITE, Senator from California: I prefer the resolution which I introduced in the Senate to that reported by the House committee. I regard the recognition of belligerency as an executive function, and in my judgment the propositions involved in the amendment which I have proposed cover the situation. The various resolutions announcing Cuban independence are palpably absurd, since every one knows Cuba is not independent, and a declaration so stating is obviously untrue. A declaration of belligerency, or even a declaration of independence, will be of but little substantial benefit. Such announcements may have some moral effect, but our neutrality laws will be in force in either event. The first case, which involved the right of the Chilean insurgents to send a merchantman to this country and purchase arms and ammunition, is conclusive to the effect that persons circumstanced as the Cubans have the same right to buy munitions of war in the United States that they would have in the event that belligerent rights were accorded, or their independence acknowledged.

FRANCIS E. WARREN, Senator from Wyoming: I have always been ready and willing to vote upon the subject of Cuban belligerency. I am most heartily in favor of giving to this island country all the aid which, under

Congress Will Accord Cuba Belligerent Rights.

—Senator Gear, of Iowa.

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Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I believe that within the next two days Congress will pass concurrent resolution in line with those reported to the House to-day. I think, further, that but for the single objection, the resolutions would have passed the House with practical unanimity. Spain recognized the Confederates within sixty days after Fort Sumter was fired upon. The Cubans have been waging this war for more than a year, and we should recognize them now.

In my opinion the passage of the resolutions as reported would have the full effect of any other declaration by Congress. Congress alone can declare war, and, on the principle that the whole is greater than its parts, Congress without the sanction of the President is competent to recognize an independent power. The President might do the same thing without Congress, and Presidents have done so before.

Within a week after Congress acts the Cuban Republic can raise \$20,000,000 of money, and I favor granting them the right to raise it.

JOHN H. GEAR,

Senator from Iowa.

The House resolutions cover the ground very well. They might have been a little stronger, but the Senate will accept them. We will move to substitute them for those of our committee to-morrow when the vote is taken, and I am confident they will pass. Should the President give approval it will be equivalent to a recognition of the belligerent rights the insurgents ask.

JACOB H. GALLINGER, Senator from New Hampshire: The resolutions will be passed without a doubt, and very quickly at that, both by the House and Senate. I think they will go through as a joint resolution. Of course, we have resolutions of our own in the Senate, but I prefer the substitution of the House resolutions because they are stronger and go further than ours, and they cannot be too strong for me. I most emphatically would be in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cubans, because they deserve it, and such action on the part of our Government would not be in violation of the United States Constitution. I shall speak in their favor. The President will sign them.

WILLIAM CAILL, Senator from Florida: All the world knows I am for the absolute independence of Cuba, and I think it a sin not to assist the insurgents in throwing off the Spanish yoke.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, Senator from Maine and member of the Committee on Foreign Relations: I rather like the tone of the resolutions and shall vote for them. They will pass the Senate to-morrow and will be pushed through the House as soon as possible.

posed by the House. I am very conservative of such questions, but I think we should give an expression of some kind on this subject.